



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

The title of this valuable publication is the only needed description. It should be in every library and in the hands of all students of Constitutional history.

THE TREZEVANT FAMILY IN THE UNITED STATES, from the arrival of Daniel Trezevant, Huguenot, at Charles Town, South Carolina, in 1685, to the present date. By John Timothie Trezevant, Columbia, S. C. The State Company 1914, pp. 122.

This is a very careful and complete account of one of the most distinguished of the old Huguenot families of South Carolina. Like other American families it has now spread to other states, and has been well-known in Virginia. John Trezevant (1758-1816) removed to Virginia, and served as a surgeon in the Virginia Continental Line. Lewis Cruger Trezevant, a nephew of John also came to Virginia; so the family has been largely represented here. The book is an admirable example of genealogical work.

THE PRESTON AND VIRGINIA PAPERS OF THE DRAPER COLLECTION OF MANUSCRIPTS. Publications of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin. Calendar Series, Vol. I., Madison Wis., 1915, pp. 357.

That the Wisconsin Historical Society is to publish a Calendar of the Draper Manuscripts is good news to all students of American history. Much most valuable material from this source has already been published by the Society or by individual writers; but a full calendar has always been greatly desired. In making a beginning the editors have conformed to the original arrangement of the manuscripts and printed first the Preston and the "Virginia" papers. The Prestons and their relations and friends the Pattons, Buchanans and other well-known Western Virginia people bore a leading part in the settlement and defence of the frontier of the Colony of Virginia. The 146 pages of the calendar containing these papers include much of great historical value. The Virginia Manuscripts (pages 147-309) cover dates from 1742 to 1901, and these, also, relate chiefly to events or people in the western portion of Virginia. There is, however, a great deal of matter relating to Western Pa., Kings Mountain, &c. The volume is indispensable to to anyone interested in early frontier history. It has an admirable index.

GEORGE WASHINGTON, FARMER. Being An Account of His Home Life and Agricultural Activities. By Paul Leland Haworth. Author of *The Path of Glory*, *Reconstruction and Union*, *America in Ferment*, &c. With Many Illustrations, Fac-Similes of Private Papers and a Map of Washington's Estate Drawn by Himself. Indianapolis, The Botts-Merrill Company, Publishers [1915], pp. 336.

This book is a curious mixture of knowledge and ignorance. When the author is writing on the subjects indicated in his title (and this, of

course, comprises the chief part of his book), he writes with full knowledge and does valuable and interesting work. When he writes of conditions in general in Virginia he shows great ignorance. The reason is plain. In regard to Washington's home life and agricultural activities, there is a great mass of evidence, which Dr. Haworth has carefully studied. There is also elsewhere a great amount, scattered it is true, in regard to agricultural conditions in Virginia, but of this the author knows practically nothing.

George Washington's life, aside from that portion of it devoted to public service, was that of a great planter and he was always a most devoted and painstaking student of agricultural problems. We all know this is a general way; but no one who has not read this book can realize how much of interest there is in the plantation side of Washington's life. Dr. Haworth has made a careful investigation of this, and has brought to light many hitherto unknown facts.

"He finds that Washington was one of the great scientific farmers in America, that he was one of the first to conserve the soil, that he performed hundreds of interesting agricultural experiments, that he made farming machinery with his own hands, that he was a pioneer in improving the breeds of stock, that he was the first American to raise mules, that he owned over sixty thousand acres of land and died the richest citizen of the Republic.

He was one of the first American experimental agriculturists, always alert for better methods, willing to take any amount of pains to find the best fertilizer, the best way to avoid plant diseases, the best methods of cultivation, and he once declared that he had little patience with those content to tread the ruts their fathers trod. If he were alive to-day, we may be sure that he would be an active worker in farmers' institutes, an eager visitor to agricultural colleges, a reader of scientific reports and an enthusiastic promoter of anything tending to better American farming and farm life."

So far nothing but praise can be accorded to the book. But when the author leaves what he has studied, and writes in a cock-sure way about things of which he knows little or nothing, he goes far astray.

We will consider only three subjects, horses, sheep and coaches. On page 53, the author seems to think that Randolph's "Shakespeare" was an exceptional thing in the way of high bred horses. He evidently does not know that every writer who treats of Colonial Virginia speaks of the quality of the horses. For an instance, J. F. D. Smyth, who was in Virginia in 1772, says "Indeed nothing can be more elegant and beautiful than the horses bred here, either for the turf, the field, the road or the coach." Of course, Dr. Haworth does not know that between 1740 and 1775, the names of at least fifty stallions and thirty mares, of thoroughbred (or "blooded" as was the frequently used term) stock imported to Virginia, are preserved. The whole thing is too obvious to waste time in discussing farther.

On page 55, he says "Sheep raising was not attempted to any great extent." One of course does not know exactly what the author means by "any great extent," but if he means that sheep were not common in Virginia, he is again badly informed. Without asking him to go to manuscript sources, it may be said that if, to any great extent, he had examined the volumes of the *Va. Magazine of History and Biography* and *The William and Mary Quarterly* he would have found sufficient mention of sheep to show him that they were bred in Virginia to a considerable extent. Such an examination shows the following persons owned sheep (the references are chiefly to wills and inventories): George Meniffee, 1645 (who bequeathes his "Sheep at Buckland" in Charles City County), Giles Brent, 1671, James Godwin, 1688 (had 33 sheep), Thomas Taberer, 1692, John Sandford, 1693 (had 24 sheep), George Brent, 1694, John Pitt, 1702, John Farnfold, 1702, Samuel Timson, 1704, Joseph Ball, 1711, William Churchill, 1711 (had 118 sheep), Benjamin Harrison, 1711, William Armistead, 1714, Thos. Ballard, 1711 (had 29 sheep), Edmond Berkeley, 1718, James Burwell, 1718 (had 107 sheep), Robert Brent, 1719, Samuel Selden, 1720, Thomas Chisman, 1722, Joseph Walker, 1723, Ambrose Madison 1731 (had 19 sheep), Robert Carter, 1732 (had 573), William Stanard, 1733 (had 29), John Tayloe, 1747, Wm. Daingerfield, 1734 (had 300 sheep), Anthony Thornton, 1757, John Herbert, 1760, Philip Ludwell, 1767 (had 175), Benjamin Ward, 1776 (advertised for sale at his plantation in Charlotte County, "600 choice sheep"), Landon Carter, 1776 (who had at "Sabine Hall" alone, 158 sheep "in addition to the fatted sheep"), and Peter Presley Thornton, 1781 (who had 172 sheep).

Even at the end of the Seventeenth century sheep had become numerous. Bruce (*Economic History* I, 481) says "In the last decade of the century, the inventories reveal the fact that sheep formed a not unimportant part of many estates."

Dr. Haworth reaches, perhaps, his climax of ignorance when he quotes Martha Washington (page 49) as saying that she remembered a time when there was only one coach in Virginia. If she said this she was at the moment in a state of mental debility of which there is no other record. Coaches were not entirely unknown in Virginia even in the Seventeenth Century and as early as 1701, William Fitzhugh bequeaths "both my coaches." Mrs. Washington was born in 1732 and her first intelligent knowledge of such things would have begun about 1747. In the middle of the Eighteenth century it would be a most conservative estimate to say that there were, at least, fifty coaches in Virginia. A systematic examination of our county records (such as Mr. Bruce made for the preceding century) would easily prove this; but in lieu of such research we may consult the volumes of the *Va. Magazine of History and Biography*, *The William and Mary Quarterly*, and a few printed genealogies which contain wills. In a few cases, abstracts of unpublished wills and administrations, which were at hand, have been used. The following list has

been compiled from these sources of men who owned coaches (or four or six horse chariots, calashes, chaises and phaetons, which amount to the same thing). These references* are mainly to wills and inventories, and of course persons concerned had probably owned the vehicles for a number of years. The names are as follows: William Churchill 1710, John Custis 1714, Edmund Berkeley 1718, James Burwell 1718, Joseph Walker 1723, Robert Carter 1726, (2 coaches), T. W. Belfield 1730, Alexander Spotswood 1732 (a coach and a chariot), Francis Eppes 1733, Sir John Randolph 1733, William Byrd 2d 1732, Gawin Corbin 1739 (in will names his white coachman), Moore Fauntleroy 1739, William Randolph 1742, William Thornton 1743 ("a chair and a carriage"), Benjamin Harrison 1743, Thos. Nelson 1745, Richard Randolph 1747 (a coach and a chaise), Henry Lee 1747, John Tayloe 1st, 1747 (chariot and six horses, and coach and four horses), Philip Lightfoot 1748, Thomas Bray 1751, John Dixon 1751, John Blair 1751, John Lightfoot 1751, William Montgomery 1752, William Dawson 1752, James Steptoe 1755, Philip Grymes 1756, Philip Rootes 1756, William Beverley 1756, John Spotswood 1758, Nicholas Meriwether 1758, Richard Kennon 1761, John Martin 1761, George Lee 1761, William Kennon 1761, Mrs. Mary Lee 1762, Richard Eppes 1762, John Tabb 1762, Clement Read 1763 (a chariot and a chair) Charles Carter 1764, William Byrd 3d, 1765, Robert Page 1765, Philip Ludwell 1767, Willoughby Newton 1767, Peter Randolph 1767, John Wayles 1768, Landon Carter 1770, William Nelson 1772, Wilson Cary 1772 (a coach and a post chariot), John Tayloe 2d, 1773 (a coach and a chariot), William Daingerfield 1774, Peyton Randolph 1774, John Nash 1776, Anthony Walke 1776 ("my newest chariot and four horses"), Robert Burwell 1777, Richard Bland 1777, Tarleton Fleming 1778, David Mingie 1779.

Turning to other evidence on this subject; Hugh Jones ("Present State of Virginia," 1722) says "most people of any note in Williamsburg have a coach, chariot, Berlin or chaise." A traveller to America, whose account was published in the *London Magazine* in 1746, states in regard to Yorktown, "Almost every considerable man keeps an equipage, tho' they have no concern about the different colours of their coach horses." When the same traveller reached Williamsburg, he was struck by "the prodigious Number of Coaches that crowd the deep, sandy Streets of this little City." The *Virginia Gazette* states that on July 13, 1749 "This day the Hon. John Robinson, Presid't. and the rest of the gent: of the Council went all in Coaches to wait on the Gov'r."; and finally we quote Francis Jerdone, a merchant of Yorktown, who in a letter dated Sept. 20, 1753, acknowledged the receipt of a second hand chariot which had been sent him from London for sale, and said "I now advise you that I have sold the chariot you sent me by Capt. Paterson for forty pistoles being £43 current to Col. ffolke Moseley, which was the most I could make of it, and if that gentleman had not bought it, I believe it would have been on hand at this time, second hand goods being no way saleable here; for our Gentry have such proud spirits that nothing will go down,

but equipages of the nicest and newest fashions. You will not believe it when I tell you that there are sundry chariots now in the country which cost 200 guineas and one that cost 260."

*The following are the printed sources for the statements made above: *Virginia Magazine of History and Biography*: II, 278; III, 125, 263, 394; IV, 66, 93; V, 145; VI, 4, 268, 369; VII, 64, 398; IX, 239; X, 180, 189; XI, 424; XIV, 242, 328, 421; XVI, 97, 98; XVII, 322, 370, 372, 373; XVIII, 99, 188, 446; XIX, 87; XXI, 204, 397, 405, 414; XXII, 278, 442; *William and Mary Quarterly*: IX, 107, 246, 247; IV, 16, 269; VI, 41, 65, 143, 150; VII, 88, 188, 253, 304, 312; VIII, 39, 40, 41, 128, 139, 146; IX, 188; X, 110; XII, 159, 160, 220, 255; XIII, 46, 205; XIV, 133, 161, 186; XV, 223; XVII, 246; XIX, 276; XX, 16; XXI, 175; Page's "Page Family," 163; Waters' "Gleanings," 513; Lee's "Lee of Virginia," 134, 136, 143; "Writings of Wm. Byrd" (Bassett), 333, 370; Hayden's "Virginia Genealogies," 59; "Rootes of Rosewall," 18; Griffith's "Descendants of Nicholas Meriwether," 42, 43, 115.

CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS. By Mildred Stapeley, New York. The MacMillan Company, 1915, pp. 240.

DAVY CROCKETT. By William C. Sprague. New York. The MacMillan Company, 1915, pp. 189.

ROBERT FULTON. By Alice Gray Sutcliffe, Great-Granddaughter of Robert Fulton. Author of "Robert Fulton and the Clermont," &c. New York. The MacMillan Company, 1915, pp. 195.

NATHAN HALE. By Jean Christie Root. New York. The MacMillan Company, 1915, pp. 160.

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN. By E. Lawrence Dudley, Author of "The Isle of Whispers," "The Ghost Ship," &c. New York. The MacMillan Company, 1915, pp. 232.

WILLIAM PENN. By Rupert V. Holland, Author of "Historic Boyhoods," "Knights of the Golden Spur," &c. New York. The MacMillan Company, 1915, pp. 166.

The MacMillans are doing a most excellent work in the publication of "True Stories of Great Americans"—the general title of the series. In contrast to various "true" biographies published previously, and which were frequently compounded of misinformation and trivial gossip, these books are the result of real scholarly work. Though intended primarily for younger readers, they will prove equally valuable to the great mass of people who have no time nor inclination to read long biographies and yet are anxious to have compact interesting narratives of prominent men, which can be gone through in a short time and which yet contain the latest results of research in regard to the various subjects. To such readers as well as to school boys and girls, these books can be highly commended.